THURSDAY, *March* 3, 1768. THE [NUMB. 95.]

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

MONITOR II.

Servitus, malorum omnium poſtremum, non modo bello, ſed morte etiam repellendum.

A SENTIMENT, which breathes ſo pure and exalted a ſenſe of freedom and deteſtation of ſlavery, could hardly have ariſen in a mind not enobled by the influence of liberty, in a free ſtate. CICERO, in this our motto, calls *ſlavery the worſt of all evils*; for in his ſhort acquaintance with it, he had ſeen it extinguiſh all thoſe virtues, which had made *Rome* the habitation of heroes, and the miſtreſs of the world; nouriſhing in their place ſuch vices as were moſt deteſtable, and plainly ominous of that deſtruction to the *Roman* empire, which they ſpeedily produced.

It would be the greateſt happineſs to which I could attain, to *impreſs upon the minds of my countrymen, a love of liberty and hatred of ſlavery, ſo indelible as to render it impoſſible to fix chains upon them, by whomſoever forged.* And though the poorneſs of my abilities, inadequate, very inadequate to ſo glorious an end, ſhould fruſtrate the completion of my wiſh, yet will the intention, I hope, paſs uncenſured. *Pulchrum eſt benifacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud abſurdum.** Nor let it be deemed enthuſiaſtic to imagine, that though we are a weak people, yet the principles of liberty fully infuſed into us, will render it impoſſible to enſlave us. For does not liberty give unwonted vigour to the arm, and fill the heart with a ſpirit that is invincible? Does it not give birth to every noble ſentiment, and energy to every hardy exploit? Where then is the power that ſhall ſubdue thoſe who are truly animated with this unconquerable virtue? "It appears, ſays *Herodotus*, not from one inſtance only, but from all hiſtory, how noble is the virtue of liberty; ſo the *Athenians* when under the tyranny of *Piſiſtratus* were of no excellency in war, but when they had expelled the tyrants, they became the firſt in martial proweſs." † Was it not this all-conquering ſpirit of liberty that ſuſtained three hundred *Spartans* againſt the might of *Xerxes* and his innumerable hoſt? Was it not this ſpirit that made the whole *Athenian* people quit their city, and truſt to their ſhips, rather than ſubmit to a tyrant? ‡ Was it not this that animated the ſingle arm of *Cocles* to maintain a bridge againſt the whole *Tuſcan* army, that lifted the daring hand of *Scævola* to ſtab the invader of their liberties in the midſt of his troops, that dictated this anſwer from the *Roman* people (already reduced to famine) to a powerful invader, "That *Porſenna* might ſpare his interpoſition, and his efforts for the *Tarquins*, ſince they were firmly reſolved to undergo every ſpecies of miſery rather than receive the tyrant and his race." Was it not this ſpirit that, in later times, vindicated the liberties of the *unwarlike* people of *Flanders*, § againſt the *braveſt troops* and moſt *powerful Monarch* in *Europe?* Such are the heroes, whom liberty inſpires, *devota morti pectora liberæ*; ‖ ſuch are the immortal deeds which ſhe *has* effected; *what then ſhall ſhe not accompliſh?*

The more I reflect on the nature of man, or read the hiſtories of nations; the more fully am I convinced of the truth of this obſervation of the illuſtrious *Sidney's*, *That liberty produces virtue, order and ſtability; while ſlavery is of neceſſity accompanied with vice, weakneſs and miſery.*

L'aime des grands travaux, l'objet des nobles vaux.

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La liberte! ¶

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* *It is noble to ſerve the community, neither is it amiſs to wiſh it well.* SALLUST.

† On vit manefeſtment pendant le peu de tems que dura la tyrannie des *Decemvirs* a quel point l'aggrandiſement de *Rome* dependoit de ſa liberte. l'etat ſembla avoir perdu l'ame qui le faiſoit mouvoir. MONTESQUIEU.

It was evident, during the ſhort tyranny of the Decemvirs *how greatly the aggrandizement of* Rome *depended on her liberty; the ſtate ſeemed to have loſt the ſoul which ſhould have animated it.*

‡ *We find this anecdote related by* Cicero *in his offices, that one* Cyrſilus *having adviſed the* Athenians, *on that occaſion, to remain in the city and ſubmit to* Xerxes; *the people inſtantly overwhelmed him with ſtones: An action worthy a free and ſpirited people; a death worthy of ſuch baſeneſs: One might have foretold that* Xerxes *could never conquer ſuch a people.*

§ *See* Cardinal Bentivoglio's hiſtoria de Fiandra.

‖ Horace. *Souls determined on liberty or death.*

¶ *Lettres de Voltaire.*

Liberty the life and ſoul of great purſuits, of noble actions, enlarges the heart and ſtimulates the underſtanding. In times of liberty, a man depends upon himſelf, his eloquence, integrity, ſpirit, ingenuity, and every virtue have incentives to kindle and enflame them, a proper field to diſplay themſelves, and to operate to his own emolument and his country's glory. Whether his natural inclination be to the field or the cabinet, to philoſophy, or arts, he purſues it with an ardour, which conſcious freedom always inſpires, and which cannot but crown him with diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs. But when ſlavery has ſpread its baneful influence over a people, the minds of men are ſubdued and enervated; they depend on their tyrants for what they are pleaſed to grant them, property, or life or honours, to which they aſpire not by virtue, but by cunning, ſervility and wickedneſs, § from whence they ſoon become habitually vicious, weak and miſerable.

It is with perfect propriety then, that *Ariſtotle* hath ſaid, *a ſlave can have no virtue*; that *Longinus* has called *ſlavery the priſon of the ſoul and a public dungeon*; that Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that illuſtrious ornament of human nature, conſidered it as a *condition as much below that of brutes, as to act againſt reaſon is worſe than to act without* * *it*; in fine, that *Cicero, Cato, Caſſius* and *Brutus*, thought it an evil, *non modo bello, ſed morte etiam repellendum.* †

While the Sun of Liberty ſhone on *Thebes*, it diſpelled even the fogs of *Bœotia*, and ripen'd into greatneſs of ſoul a *Pelopidas*, an *Epaminondas*, and a *Pindar*; and if in five hundred years of ſlavery a *Stilico* and a *Beliſarius* did ariſe in that *Italy, fertile of heroes while free*, they ſerve but to deepen the horrors of tyranny, the one having been aſſaſſinated by his jealous Emperor, the other compelled, by the ungrateful tyrant, to beg better bread through realms his valour ſaved. During the three centuries from the death of *Piſiſtratus* to the time of *Alexander*, at what a glorious height in arts and arms did the *Athenians*, under the happy influence of liberty, arrive; but how few were the years of ſlavery which reduced them to weakneſs, miſery and contempt! § From the birth of *Roman* liberty, at the expulſion of the *Tarquins*, to its total extinction by the death of *Brutus*, was little more than 500 years. In this period, how glorious was the empire which freedom eſtabliſhed, how firm, how happy! What an illuſtrious train of heroes did this free ſpirit produce, the *Fabii, Fabricii, Decii, Metelli, Scipiones, Æmelii*, and others, without number! The immortal *Cato* has informed us, what were the characteriſtics of this potent republic. *Domi induſtria foris juſtum imperium, animus in conſulendo liber neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius.* ‡ Such was the virtue, order, and ſtability, which liberty produced, ſuch vital energy did it infuſe through the whole body of the ſtate, that it baffled every attempt to overthrow it; ſtood the impetuous aſſaults of ſuch dreadful foes as *Hannibal* and *Pyrrhus*, firm and unſhaken; a battle loſt, ſerved but to arouſe ſtill greater exertions of that vigour, which, animated by a ſenſe of freedom, was invincible. How ſhall we view the ſad reverſe which ſlavery produced, without tears ----without deteſtation! Behold that ſenate, which appeared to the Embaſſador of King *Pyrrhus* like an Aſſembly of Gods, whoſe word ſet nations free, and quelled the tyranny of Kings, ‖ reduced to be the ſervile miniſters of arbitrary power over their fellow-citizens, * to be the wretched ſpectators and applauders of low obſcene ſhews, † without power, virtue, dignity or worth. Even ſo early as the reign of *Auguſtus* had ſlavery operated with this baneful influence on the ſenate, nor was the whole *Roman* people leſs infected. For now, as an author of infinite erudition obſerves, "luxury, trifling amuſements, tumblers, dancers, races, and wild beaſts, occupied the minds of thoſe who had been won't to think of honours, triumphs and laborious virtues." ‡

The *Roman* name was now no more, * no more that hardy and incorruptible virtue, that called a *Cincinnatus* from the plough, to be Dictator of *Rome*. † The *Fabricii* and *Catones* were no more, the epicurean *Apicii* and *Naſideini* had occupied their places, feaſts and debauchery were ſubſtituted for arts and arms. ‡ The *Roman* people were already wicked, § they were ſoon to be weak and miſerable; they were ſoon to groan under the moſt execrable monſters that ever blackened human nature; *Tiberius, Nero, Caligula, Commodus, Caracalla* and *Domitian*. They were to be harraſſed, with perpetual contentions, under what tyrant they ſhould bleed; ‖ their empire, like a reed, was to be ſhaken by every aſſault, * till, after a few miſerable centuries, it was to be overturned by *Barbarians*---falling, like Lucifer, never to riſe again; ſerving only as a dreadful and everlaſting monument of the atrocious ills that ſlavery begets. Shall we not then, my countrymen, combine to oppoſe this fiend, whenever he ſhall invade us; ſhall we not uſe every caution, work every nerve to repel his open, or elude his concealed, attacks? Shall we not hold our liberty as the immediate jewel of our ſouls? Hardily did our forefathers venture into this once ſavage wild; what *animated their attempts and ſoothed their toils?*---*Liberty: What did they bequeath us?*-----*Liberty: Let us then never*----*never reſign it.*

That we may ſecure this valuable bleſſing, and learn the greatneſs of its worth, let me, with all reſpect, earneſtly beg leave to recommend to my countrymen, eſpecially the younger part, a thorough acquaintance with thoſe records of illuſtrious liberty, the hiſtories of *Greece* and *Rome*; from whence they will imbibe a juſt hatred of tyranny and zeal for freedom. Let them ſtudy well the godlike actions of thoſe heroes and patriots, whoſe lives are delivered down to us by *Plutarch*; that they may be inſpired with a glorious emulation of thoſe virtues, which have immortalized their names. Let them examine thoroughly and particularly into our own hiſtory and conſtitution, † that they may well underſtand its full force, form and excellence; the methods which bad Princes and wicked miniſters have taken to deſtroy it, and by what means it has been preſerved. ‡ Theſe things ſhould be thoroughly conſidered, we ſhould entertain one another frequently in converſation on theſe ſubjects; that we may implant in ourſelves *a lively ſenſe of liberty and law; and infuſe into all around us a generous love for their country and the* Britiſh *conſtitution.* § Such a love as dictated this ſpeech, which ought to enroll its author in that ſacred liſt of patriots, where *Timoleon, Cato, Brutus, Caſſius*, and the firſt *Naſſau*, ſhine immortal. It is the ſpeech of Sir *William Wallace* to *Bruce*, who was ſoliciting him to gain King *Edward's* favour by giving up the defence of his country. *Vos*, ſaid the indignant hero, *quibus potior eſt turpis cum ſecuritate ſervitus, quam honeſta, cum periculo, libertas; iſtam, quam magni eſtimatis, fortunam amplectamini: Ego, in patria ſæpe defenſa, liber et libens morear; nec me prius ejus caritas quam vita relinquet.* ‖ Godlike reſolve, patriot approved! Thy grateful country ſhall unceaſing pour bleſſings and praiſes on thy name. Such too was the divine ſpirit which animated our deliverer the Prince of *Orange*, when exhorted to make his terms with *Lewis* XIV. ſince he could not avoid ſeeing his country enſlaved, he replied firmly, yes I can, *by dying in the laſt ditch.* *

Reader, whoe'er thou art, revere theſe names and emulate their virtues----Remember *Thy life is not thy own when* Rome *demands it.*

‖ *The* Romans *uſed to eſtabliſh their own form of government, as near as poſſible, among thoſe they conquered. They offered the* Cappadocians *their freedom; but they were baſe enough to refuſe it.*

* Quoi! ce Senat n'avoit fait evanouir tant des Rois, que pour tomber lui-meme dans le plus bas eſclavage de quelqueſunes de ſes plus indignes citoyens; et s'exterminer par ſes propres arrets? MONTESQUIEU.

† Quid ſi ſcripſiſſem mimos obſcæna jocantes,
Qui ſemper vetiti crimen amoris habet.
In quibus aſſidue cultus procedit adulter,
Verbaque dat ſtulto callida nupta viro.
Nubilis, hos virgo, matronaque, virque, puerque,
Spectat, et e magna parte ſenatus adeſt.
Nec ſatis inceſtis temerari vocibus aures,
Adſueſcunt oculi multa pudenda pati
Cumque fefellit amans aliqua novitate maritum
Plauditur et magno palma, favore datur.

‡ *Memoirs of the court of* Auguſtus.

* Victor gentium populus, et donare regna conſuetus, *ſays* FLORUS.

† Si quidem aranti lucio quintio Cincinnato nuntiatum eſt eum dictatorum eſſe factum. CICERO.

‡ Fœcunda culpæ ſecula, nuptias
Primùm inquinavere et genus et domos
Hac fonte derivata cladès
In patriam, populumque fluxit. HORACE.

§ *Nor is it wonderful, ſince* Seneca *himſelf confeſſes that on* Cæſar's *approach, all that were virtuous and worthy quitted* Rome; *and all theſe periſhed afterwards in defence of liberty.*

‖ L'hiſtoire de l'empire *Grec*, c'eſt ainſi que nous nommerons dores navant l'empire Romain, n'eſt plus qu'un tiſſu de revoltes, de ſeditions, et de perfidies. MONTESQUIEU.

* Dans les guerres civiles de Vitellius et de Veſpaſian, Rome en proye a tous les ambitieux, et pleine de burgeois timides, tremboit devant le premiere bande des ſoldats qui pouvit ſ'en approcher. *ibid.*

† Hume's *hiſtory guarded by Mr.* Hurd's *Dialogues, Lord* Coke's *Inſtitutes, and the* Jus Parliament: *ſeem beſt adapted to this purpoſe.*

‡ Hoc illud eſt præcipiæ, in cognitione rerum, ſalubre ac frugiferum, omnis te exempli documenta in illuſtri poſita monumento, intueri; inde tibi, tuæque reipublicæ, quod imitere capias; inde fœdum inceptu, fœdum exitu quod vites. LIVY.

§ Pro qua, quis bonus dubitet mortem oppetere, ſi ei ſit profuturus? CICERO.

‖ *Ye who prefer ſhameful ſervitude, with ſafety, to becoming freedom, with danger; embrace the lot which you ſo greatly prize: I am determined to die free and freely for my country, which I have often defended; nor will I give up my love for her till I reſign my breath.* See Buchanan's *hiſtory of* Scotland.

* *See Biſhop* Burnet's *hiſtory of his own times.*

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§ Les grandes vertus ſe cachent ou ſe perdent ordinairement dans la ſervitude. MONTESQUIEU.

* *See his very excellent letter to Prince* Henry.

† *To be ſhunned not only by war but by death itſelf.* Timoleon *had his brother, whom he had before ſaved in battle at the riſk of his own life, put to death for attempting to enſlave his country.* Brutus *uſed to ſay he would ſlab his own father, if a tyrant; and he, with* Cato *and* Caſſius, *killed themſelves rather than ſurvive the liberty of their country.* Cicero *ſays* Quid ſi tyrannidem occupare, ſi patriam prodere conabitur pater, ſilibitne filius? imo vero obſecrabit patrem ne id faciat; ſi nihil proficiat, accuſabit, minabitur; ad extremum ſi ad perniciem patriæ res ſpectabit, patriæ. Salutem anteponat ſaluti patris. *Such grandeur and dignity of ſentiment animated theſe free-born patriots.*---- Inter
Quos utinam heroas natum me prima tuliſſet tellus!

§ Les Atheniens ſans force par eux-memes et ſans allies n'etonnoient plus le monde que par leurs flatteries envers les Rois, et on ne montoit plus ſur la tribune, ou avoit parle *Demoſtene*, que pour propoſer les decrets les plus laches et les plus ſcandeleux. MONTESQUIEU.

‡ *Induſtry at home, juſtice abroad, minds unconſtrained in debate, unſeduced by pleaſure, and untainted by crimes.*

LETTERS

From a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER VIII.

My dear Countrymen,

IN my opinion a dangerous example is ſet in the laſt act relating to theſe colonies. The power of Parliament to levy money upon us for raiſing a revenue is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the act on this ſingle principle; I muſt again repeat, and I think it my duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be *unconſtitutional.*

No man who conſiders the conduct of the Parliament ſince the repeal of the ſtamp-act, and the diſpoſition of many people at home, can doubt, that the chief object of attention there, is, to uſe Mr. *Grenville's* expreſſion, "providing that the *dependence* and *obedience* of the colonies be *aſſerted* and *maintained.*"

Under the influence of this notion, inſtantly on repealing the ſtamp-act, an act paſſed declaring the power of Parliament to bind theſe colonies *in all caſes whatever.* This however was only planting a barren tree, that caſt a *ſhade* indeed over the colonies, but yielded no *fruit.* It being determined to enforce the authority on which the ſtamp-act was founded; the Parliament having never renounced the right, as Mr. *Pitt* adviſed them to do; and it being thought proper to diſguiſe that authority in ſuch a manner, as not again to alarm the colonies; ſome little time was required to find a method by which both theſe points ſhould be united. At laſt the ingenuity of Mr. *Grenville* and his party accompliſhed the matter, as it was thought, in "an act for granting certain duties in the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*, for allowing drawbacks, &c." which is the title of the act laying duties on paper, &c.

The Parliament having ſeveral times before impoſed duties to be paid in *America, it was expected no doubt, that the repetition of ſuch a meaſure would be paſſed over as an uſual thing.* But to have done this without *expreſſly* "aſſerting and maintaining" the power of Parliament to take our money without our conſent, and to apply it as they pleaſe, would not have been ſufficiently declarative of its ſupremacy, nor ſufficiently depreſſive of *American* freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable act, we find it expressly "provided," that money shall be levied upon us without our consent for *purposes* that render it, if *possible*, more dreadful than the *stamp-act*.

That act, alarming as it was, declared, the money thereby to be raised, should be applied "towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the *British* colonies and plantations in *America*;" and it is evident from the whole act, that by the word "*British*," were intended colonies and plantations *settled by British people*, and not generally, *those subject to the British Crown*. That act therefore seemed to have something gentle and kind in its intention, and to aim only at *our own welfare*: But the act, now objected to, imposes duties upon the *British* colonies, "to defray the expences of defending, protecting and securing *his Majesty's dominions in America*."

What a *change of words!* what an *incomputable addition* to the expences intended by the stamp-act! "*His Majesty's dominions* comprehend not only the *British colonies*, but also *the conquered provinces of Canada and Florida*; and the *British garrisons of Nova-Scotia*; for *these* do not deserve the name of *colonies*.

What justice is there in making *us* pay for "defending, protecting and securing" *these places?* What benefit *can* we, or *have* we ever derived *from them?* None of them was conquered *for us*, nor will be "defended, protected or secured" *for us*.

In fact, however advantageous the subduing or keeping any of these countries, may be to *Great-Britain*, the acquisition is greatly injurious to these colonies. Our chief property consists in *lands*. These would have been of a much greater value, if such prodigious additions had not been made to the *British* territories on this continent. The natural increase of our own people, if confined within the colonies, would have raised the value still higher and higher, every fifteen or twenty years; besides, we should have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to resist any enemy. But now the inhabitants will be thinly scattered over an immense region, as those who want settlements, will chuse to make new ones, rather than pay great prices for old ones.

These are the consequences to the colonies, of the hearty assistance they gave to *Great-Britain* in the late war---a war *undertaken solely for her own benefit*. The objects of it were, the securing to herself the rich tracts of land on the back of these colonies, with the *Indian* trade; and *Nova-Scotia*, with the fishery. *These and much more has that kingdom gained*; but the *inferior animals*, that hunted with the *lion*, have been amply rewarded for all the sweat and blood their loyalty cost them, by the honour of having sweated and bled in such company.

I will not go so far as to say, that *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia* are curbs on *New-England*: *the chain of forts* through the back woods, on the *middle provinces*, and *Florida* on the *rest*: But I will venture to say, that if the products of *Canada*, *Nova-Scotia* and *Florida* deserve any consideration, the two first of them are only rivals of our northern colonies, and the other of our southern.

It has been said that without the conquest of these countries, the colonies could not have been "protected, defended and secured:" If that is true, it may with as much propriety be said, that *Great-Britain* could not have been "defended, protected and secured," without that conquest: For the colonies are parts of her empire, which it as much concerns *her* as *them*, to keep out of the hands of any other power.

But these colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themselves, before this conquest was made; and could again do it, against any that might properly be called *their* enemies. If *France* and *Spain* indeed should attack them, *as members of the British empire*, perhaps they might be distressed; but it would be in a *British* quarrel.

The largest account I have seen of the number of people in *Canada* does not make them exceed ninety thousand. *Florida* can hardly be said to have any inhabitants. It is computed that there are in our colonies three millions. *Our* force therefore must increase with a disproportion to the growth of *their* strength, that would render us very safe.

This being the state of the case, I cannot think it just, that these colonies, labouring under so many misfortunes, should be loaded with *taxes* to maintain countries, not only not useful, but hurtful to them. The support of *Canada* and *Florida* cost yearly, it is said, half a million sterling. From hence, we may make some guess of the load that is to be laid upon us: for *we* are not only to "defend, protect and secure" them, but also to make "an adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces, where it shall be found necessary."

Not one of the provinces of *Canada*, *Nova-Scotia* or *Florida*, has ever defrayed *these expences within itself*: And if the duties imposed by the last statute are collected, *all of them together*, according to the best information I can get, will not pay *one quarter as much as Pennsylvania alone*. So that the *British* colonies are to be drained of the rewards of their labour, to cherish the scorching sands of *Florida*, and the icy rocks of *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia*, which never will return to us one farthing that we send to them.

Great-Britain---I mean the ministry in *Great-Britain*, has cantoned *Canada* and *Florida* out into *five* or *six* governments, and may form *as many more*. She now has *fourteen* or *fifteen* regiments on this continent, and may send over *as many more*. To make "an adequate provision" *for all these expences*, is, no doubt, to be the *inheritance* of the colonies.

Can any man believe that the duties upon paper, &c. are the last that will be laid for these purposes? It is in vain to hope, that because it is imprudent to lay duties on the exportation of manufactures from a mother country to colonies, as it may promote manufactures among them, that this consideration will prevent such a measure.

Ambitious, artful men have made it popular, and whatever injustice or destruction will attend it in the opinion of the colonists, at home it will be thought just and salutary. *

The people of *Great-Britain* will be told, and have been told, that *they* are sinking under an immense debt--that great part of this debt has been contracted in defending the colonies--that *these* are so ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one mite to its payment--nor even to the support of the army now kept up for their "defence, protection and security"--that they are rolling in wealth, and are of so bold and republican a spirit, that they are aiming at independence--that the only way to retain them in "obedience" is to keep a strict watch over them, and to draw off part of their riches in *taxes*--and that every burden laid upon them, is taking off so much from *Great-Britain*.--These assertions will generally be believed, and the people will be persuaded that they cannot be too angry with their colonies, as that anger will be profitable to themselves.

In truth, *Great Britain* alone receives any benefit from *Canada*, *Nova Scotia* and *Florida*; and therefore she alone ought to maintain them. The old maxim of the law is drawn from reason and justice, and never could be more properly applied, than in this case.

"*Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus.*"

They who feel the benefit ought to feel the burden.

A FARMER.

"* *So credulous as well as obstinate, are the people in believing* every thing, *which flatters their* prevailing passion."

Hume's *hist. of* England.

JANUARY, 1768.

Mr. RIND,

THE seeming satisfaction with which most people read my recommendatory hint in your Gazette of the 30th of *October* last, that industry and frugality would relieve the present scarcity of cash, in a manner much more certain than any scheme whatever, which by administring to the bad habit of extravagance, might very probably continue the evil in the country; I say the kind reception of that paper, almost tempted me to venture abroad again, by way of a compliment to such a good natured confession, implied in the countenance it received; and as it pointed at the general misconduct of extravagance, to be sure, according to the *Latin* adage, the confession of such a fault, must be a happy presage of an approaching amendment into a more wealthy situation. I also entertained a design of extending the subject of œconomy, so far into its opponent extravagance, as to strike at the several eroding roots of it, in order for their total extirpation if I could: but reflecting that in a world replete with scribblers, bent on fame *without desert*, approbation or applause, must (like *Ghosses* on a bed of dung) raise abundance of mushrooms, and all the fungous productions of rottenness against it; I laid my design aside for awhile, to see what criticism might start up, to enjoy the ephemeral period of its own existence. At last I became informed, that a person from real sympathy, or perhaps some customary fancy, believing the old woman's cap would fit him, had prepared a *something* long enough for many a winter's night entertainment, to enlighten the edifice that he had before endeavoured to erect, in the brains of imaginations of too many: but by some friendly advice he was prevailed upon to epitomize himself, into the mere littleness of first requiring my real name, that he might give me a proper answer. I cannot charge myself with either a fondness for my name, or an unwillingness to have it known at any time what I write; but unless I could be made sensible of what real weight it would be in argument, I choose now to obviate and forestall the invitation, (if it is not too late) with an illusion to an anecdote of some former Duke of *Buckingham*. A smart of that day, desirous of building a reputation in the exercise of the blade, upon the name of so noted a swordsman, solicited his Grace for a sham rencounter, to end in the friendly drawing of blood between them: By agreement the Duke was first to prick the fleshy part of his would-be antagonist's sword arm; but when the simpleton came to ask his Grace where he would choose to be wounded in return; the Duke upon his guard told him he was quite easy, let him do it where he could. It is also whispered to me that a certain Femme scavante or two, had for some time laid their rods in soak, for Mr. *C-- R--s* presuming to attribute the aerial whim of golden dreams, so particularly to the female part of the human race. I have but one reply to make, to either the fancied or the real female; the saying that old women are remarkable for golden dreams, is neither fixing the practice on the whole sex; nor is it intended to exclude old men from indulging themselves in the same visionary manner: However, be that as it will, I believe the expression is familiar enough to justify my using it as I did; and if I am not too unhappy in laughing alone, I must think that the first apple ever coveted in the world was of a golden kind, (either the pippin or the rennet) which the wily serpent displayed with all the arts of fascination, in the eyes of Madam *Eve*: If it should be absurd then to conclude, that such a primæval fondness for gold would naturally descend through the female line of her posterity; *Tristam Shandy* in some future volume, will no doubt prove the rationability of such a conclusion, from the learned doctors of the Sorbonne. However (in earnest) if the expression has really offended, I am ready to ask pardon without any location of it. But as to the *public spiritedness*, *humanity*, &c. frequently lavished upon ill conceited propositions or schemes, I must declare I never have those virtues (even in pretence) in view when I hint at a ridicule of any ineffectual, imaginary, or pernicious proposition; believing the breast may be good, though the brain should be frantic or visionary; and without such a liberty, what arguments can ever expect to be read, that are only drawn through a lifeless paragraph of words?

With such a just plea, for exposing ridiculous or injurious schemes; I will hope I have made an apology sufficient for every body; and certainly no one will oblige me hereafter, to say that old women can babble as well as dream. I mention this, least Philanthropos, a late aid-de camp or under workman in castle building, should in complaisance to his great master in loan office designs, think that his motives are struck at also, whilst I endeavour to preserve my countrymen from the dangerous infatuations that his improvements on such designs may induce. Like all others fond of loan offices, he discovers how lightly he has considered the weight of that prodigious objection to them, by his method of answering it. "*The certainty of numberless inconsiderate people ruining themselves, by such an office of ready credit;*" a circumstance in my opinion deserving of the greatest attention in any community. But how easy does he answer it, by saying "They are already inevitably lost, if such a scheme does not take place:" Curious indeed, that a man almost already plunged into ruin, by borrowing to feed his extravagance; should probably be saved by the establishment of an office, where he can borrow more money! Certainly in such a morbid state, unless in the action of lending anew, the rubbing out an old score without paying it off can be implied, one would think such an office, must be the most ready method to complete his ruin. Philanthropos and myself, both agree in the prevailing disposition for borrowing. How then comes it to pass that any one is so distressfully incumbered with debt, if it could be ever presumed, that in failing upon that sorrowful line, he could have a view of paying off his debts? Certainly every private lending must have produced the same good effect, as any public lending could; but the thing is too clear, it is impossible to imply in borrowing anew, the rubbing out a score; and fully as improbable, the paying it off; for wherever extravagance becomes the great propensity, I might say with righteous ABRAHAM in the parable (who reasoned upon the sumptuous faring men of his day) They who cannot be convinced by distress and poverty, that always dawn into industry and frugality (motives almost as powerful as MOSES and the PROPHETS) will not be persuaded to lay aside such a vicious habit, by any preternatural endeavour whatever. As to this answer then to the objection against loan offices, I think I may very clearly assert, that it is the first time that hanging upon a tree, was ever recommended in public as a rational preservative against hanging on a gibbet or a gallows. Again we are told that others of the like disposition (extravagance to be sure it must be) will fall into the same gulph, so long as there is a store to give credit, or a merchant to trade on their bills of exchange (at 10 *per cent.*) What a pity it is, that Philanthropos could not see the very weapons which every observation of his, brings to bear against itself! As such stores and merchants are by him justly deemed gulphs for extravagance; can a mere *warehouse* of such credit, on purpose erected to feed such dispositions, be less gulphy, than merchants or stores? Or is the 10 *per cent.* the only gulphy part that such people will fall into? If it is, as the legislature (which has always considered the borrower in the real light of infatuation with respect to his wants) has prevented any mode of lending at a greater rate than five *per cent. per annum* for forbearance, other than this accidental trade on protested bills (which perhaps it could not originally provide against, as being a thing only within the *iron chest* of some scrivener's breast) would it not be much better, to apply to get that some how restrained, rather than indulge such dropsical dispositions, with large draughts of their own destructive folly? As these are the several methods made use of, to *lighten* the weight of the objection against these loan schemes, I am persuaded minds not pre-engaged against the convictions of reason, must readily assent to this truth; that all offices for lending, indiscriminately as to the views in borrowing, are too dangerous for the least public countenance in any community; and therefore they should never be indulged, but to the encouragement of the true spirit of industry. I hope now I shall not be under any necessity of imparting to the reader a *quid rectius* than a loan office, for relief in this present scarcity of cash; since I think I have evidently shewn it to be, the *quid pessimum pessimorum*, if ever there was such a thing in the world. I readily acknowledge the loan office scheme did lately meet with a pretty current attention; and though I must not say I blush at it, yet certainly no authority can restrain my sorrow in thinking of such an incident; because the more general the approbation of it was, the more strongly must it imply the universality of the practice that introduced it; and as all dropsical habits are extremely fond of their own indulgence; extravagance, as a kind of dropsy in the mind, has only by its approbation of such schemes, imitated its corporeal pattern.

your's, &c.

C---- R---

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 3, 1768.

THIS Morning, at 2 o'Clock, the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this Dominion, submitted to the relentless Hand of Death, and was relieved from those numerous Infirmities which imbittered the latter Part of his Existence. The many good Qualities which united in this Gentleman, render the Tribute of Reverence justly due to his Memory. As a faithful Representative of his Sovereign; he was vigilant in Government, moderate in Power, exemplary in Religion, and merciful where the Rigour of Justice could by any means be dispensed with.

In the Exercise of his less public Virtues; he was warm in his Attachments, punctual in his Engagements, munificent to Indigence, and in his domestick Connexions truly paternal. Though his End was accompanied with uncommon Anguish, yet no Sigh or Complaint issued from his Bosom, no Pain interrupted the Serenity of his Mind. His Life was a Pattern worthy of Imitation. Let his Successors therefore walk in his Paths: Let his Survivors take Heed to his Ways. The Task is not difficult, when they have before them so strongly impressed the Footsteps of this upright Man.

BOSTON, January 25, 1768.

WE can inform the public, that mill-stones and grind-stones equal if not superior to British, are now to be had among ourselves, in such quantities as will discourage any import of the latter; and that our lapidaries may be soon supplied with beryls, topaz, amethysts, garnets, chrystals, &c. &c. found in New-England; samples of the several sorts in the rough having been shewn upon change, and several rings embellished with the same sorts cut here, have been sold to gentlemen of taste, who esteem them not inferior to what is imported from England—Experiments have also been made in pieces of marble taken from our eastern quarries, by a gentleman of ingenuity in this town, which is found to have all the good qualities of the marble brought us from the Mediterranean.

The manufacturer of the paper which our news was printed upon for eighteen months past, has acquainted us, that the inhabitants of the several towns are now so intent upon saving the rags for his mills, that he now receives more tons than he did hundreds before the bounty was given by the B——h P——t.

The present spirit of the people of the colonies to invent and promote manufactures, is such, and the late discoveries so many and important, as may lead us to hope that Providence intends great things in some future time for this at present distressed and burthened continent.

One of the first things done by the House of Representatives in the present session of the General Court, as appears by their printed journals, was the appointment of a committee to consider the state of the province. The charter of the province, and divers ancient acts of parliament establishing the rights of subjects, were read in the house; as well as the late acts of parliament establishing a revenue in America, and the commission of the gentlemen appointed commissioners of the customs residing here. The aforementioned committee reported to the house a letter to their agent Mr. De Berdt, which after long deliberation and debate, was accepted by a large majority. Afterward the same committee reported a humble petition to his Majesty, which was in like manner accepted; as were also letters to divers of the British Nobility, upon the important subject of a taxation of the colonies without any possibility of their having a representation in the British parliament. We are told by some gentlemen who have attended in the gallery, that this matter is treated in the house with the greatest seriousness, It is hoped that the colonies will be united in their humble supplications to his Majesty for relief: And there is the greater encouragement to hope for success, since by the publication in the last week's papers, it appears that the sentiments of the greatest lawyer in the nation are in their favour.

Next Tuesday is assigned by the Hon. House of Representatives to consider of what applications may be proper to make to the other colonies to join in similar addresses for relief from our present burdens and grievances.

PHILADELPHIA.

MESSAGE *from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will perceive by a letter from his Excellency General Gage, herewith laid before you, that, from accounts received from all quarters (particularly from Sir William Johnson) of the diſſatisfaction of the Indians and their ill diſpoſition towards us, there is great reaſon to apprehend an immediate rupture with them, unleſs ſome effectual means are fallen upon to pacify them; and that the inſults and injuries they have received from the frontier inhabitants, chiefly of Virginia, and the perverſe and obſtinate diſpoſition of a number of people, who, contrary to his Majeſty's proclamation and the principles of juſtice, have ſettled, and are daily ſettling, upon their unpurchaſed lands, are the principal cauſes of their complaints. And I muſt inform you that thoſe ſettlements upon the Indian lands to the weſtward of the Allegheny mountains now appear, by the line lately run between Pennſylvania and Maryland to be within the bounds of this province.

As nothing can be of more importance to this province than preventing the calamitous effects of an Indian war, of which we have had the moſt melancholy experience; and the principles both of juſtice and policy call for a ſpeedy redreſs of the grievances complained of by the Indians, I would willingly take every meaſure in my power, not only to remove the juſt cauſes of their complaints of paſt injuries, but to protect their perſons and properties for the future. But as the laws of the province are inſufficient for that purpoſe, and the ſteps hitherto taken, both by proclamations iſſued in purſuance of the King's commands, and threats of exerting a military force, have proved ineffectual, I muſt earneſtly recommend to you the framing a law, not only to remedy the preſent evil, but to puniſh future delinquences of the ſame kind; and that a ſuitable proviſion be made for defraying any expence which may attend the neceſſary exertion of the powers of government, in the removal of thoſe raſh and lawleſs intruders.

JOHN PENN.

January 5, 1768.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 3.

Mr. RIND,

PLEASE to inform your correſpondent, Mr. L. W. that I preſume the following lines will anſwer his requeſt.

Your's, A. B.

NATURE teaches lambs to play;
E arth rears up the bloom of *May;*
L ove invokes the gentle muſe;
S orrow waits if you refuſe;
O bedience is the marriage vow;
N onſenſe this may ſeem to you.
From hence I clearly can define,
Miſs NELSON is your VALENTINE.

IN the Gazette of the 11th ult. the public were informed that there was the greateſt reaſon to believe the ſmall-pox was entirely eradicated out of this city; and it is with pleaſure we can now confirm the ſame. The houſes in which the infected were, are thoroughly cleanſed, and the clothes deſtroyed, ſo that not the leaſt danger of the infection remains.

JAMES COCKE, Mayor.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Feb. 26. St. George, Malachi Foote, from London, in ballaſt.

29. Polly, Johannes Watſon, from the diſtrict of Accomack, with three barrels of brown ſugar, 4 barrels of rum, 1 common, and 1 fall-back chaiſe, 3 dozen of ſitting chairs, 2 hhds. of ſalt, 2 quintals of fiſh, and a parcel of earthen ware.

Cleared.

23. Florida Packet, Robert Elam, for Penſacola, with 163 barrels of flour.

25. Beaver, William Aſhburn, for Liverpool, with 424 hhds. of tobacco, 6 bales and 2 hhds. of hemp, 1 hhd. of ſkins, 10 barrels of bees wax, 20 tons of pig iron, 8750 ſtaves, and 2200 lock ſtocks.

26. Prince George, John Fawn, for Barbados, with 3774½ buſhels of corn, 588½ buſhels of peaſe, 272 buſhels of beans, 30,000 ſhingles, 4230 ſtaves, 560 heading, and 2 hhds. of tobacco.

27. Defiance, Jeremiah Havens, for Boſton, with 1963 buſhels of corn, 15 barrels of flour, 66 barrels of ſeconds, 19 barrels of bread, 1 bundle of billiard ſticks, 1 horſe, 10 tons of bar, and 924 pounds of cut iron.

THE Militia of this city, are required to meet decently cloathed on *Tueſday* next at the parade, at three o'clock preciſely, with 4 charges of powder each, and their arms clean, and in good order.

N. B. No drum will beat.

JOHN PRENTIS, Colonel.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

By the Hon. JOHN BLAIR, *Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this dominion:*

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS by the death of the Hon FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; his Majeſty's late Lieutenant-Governor, the adminiſtration of the government is devolved upon me:——Now, to the end that the peace of this his Majeſty's dominion may be the better ſecured, and all proceedings at law continued, and that the ordinary courſe of juſtice may not be interrupted, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council in this colony, in his Majeſty's name, to publiſh and declare, that all Magiſtrates and Officers, both civil and military, do continue and remain in all and ſingular their powers, authorities, and juriſdictions, until further order be taken therein; hereby requiring them to proceed in the execution of their ſeveral duties, and all his Majeſty's ſubjects within this colony are to be aiding and aſſiſting to them therein, and to yield all due obedience to this proclamation.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in *Williamſburg*, this 4th day of *March*, 1768, in the 8th year of his Majeſty's reign.

JOHN BLAIR, P.

GOD ſave the KING.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

By the Honourable JOHN BLAIR, *Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the ſaid colony and dominion:*

A Proclamation

For the meeting of the General Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the late Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this dominion, thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to order by his proclamation, bearing date the 22d day of *January* laſt, that the General Aſſembly ſhould meet on the laſt day of this inſtant *March*, at the capitol in *Williamſburg*; and whereas the cauſe for their meeting then ſtill ſubſiſts; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation in his Majeſty's name, requiring the meeting of the General Aſſembly on the ſaid laſt day of *March*, at the capitol, for the diſpatch of the important buſineſs I ſhall recommend to them.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at *Williamſburg*, this 4th day of *March*, 1768, and in the 8th year of his Majeſty's reign. JOHN BLAIR.

GOD ſave the KING.

Williamſburg, March 1, 1768.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC AUCTION, *on* TUESDAY *the 22d of this month, at the dwelling-houſe of the late Mr.* William Waters, *deceaſed, in this city,*

ELEVEN valuable SLAVES, and all the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid *William Waters*, deceaſed. Three months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to tds.

JOHN TAZEWELL, Ex^r.

MARCH 3, 1768.

To be SOLD *on the* PREMISES, *the 10th of this inſtant,*

THREE hundred and fifty acres of LAND in *Glouceſter* county, being the plantation whereon the late Dr. *Symmer* lived: Alſo three likely Negro men. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

ROB^t. & ALEX^r. DALGLEISH.

Juſt ARRIVED,

The NEPTUNE, *Capt.* ARBUCKLE, *with*

ONE hundred and ten healthy ſervants, men, women and boys; among them are many valuable tradeſmen, *viz.* taylors, weavers, barbers, blackſmiths, carpenters, and joiners, ſhoemakers, a ſtaymaker, a cooper, cabinet-maker, bakers, ſilverſmiths, a gold and ſilver refiner, and many others. The ſale will commence at *Leeds Town* on *Rappahannock*, on *Wedneſday* the 9th of *March*. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, giving approved ſecurity, to

THOMAS HODGE.

Port Rappahannock.

Permit Capt. James Arbuckle, *of the ſhip* Neptune, *from* London, *having on board one hundred and ten convicts, to land them in this diſtrict, and to trade, he having made legal entry of the veſſel. Given under our hands, this 27th day of* February, 1768.

JAMES GREGORY, D. N. O.
NATH^l. CARPENTER, Coll^r.

Cumberland county, *March* 1, 1768.

JANUS, STANDS this ſeaſon at my ſtable in order for covering Mares, at four pounds the ſeaſon, or twenty-ſix ſhillings the leap. Thoſe who do not pay the money upon taking away their mares, muſt give bond, payable in *October* next. I have exceeding good paſturage; but will not be anſwerable for any mares getting away, tho' great care ſhall be taken to prevent it

RICHARD JAMES.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *on* Monday *the 2d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahoſick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, ſo well known, and ſo particularly deſcribed for its many advantages in a former advertiſement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelſon*, Eſq; who will make it eaſy to the purchaſer. FRANCIS WILLIS.

A Man *Naſſau*, who I have with much care bred up to be of great ſervice amongſt my ſick people, having fallen into a moſt abandoned ſtate of drunkenneſs, and indeed injured his conſtitution by it, is become now rather a prejudice to me, as he cannot be truſted in the buſineſs he has been long practiced in. As I intend to indulge his appetite, which he cannot be cured of by any perſuaſion, I will, as ſoon as I can, ſend him to ſome of the iſlands, where no doubt he may get his liquor with leſs pains than he now ſeems to take: Therefore I adverti'e, that I am in want of a young man with a good diſpoſition, that can ſhave and bleed well, and I am ſatisfied ſuch a perſon will find it ſo much his intereſt, by purſuing my directions, amongſt the ſick, that, with the wages which I ſhall give him, he will think the place nothing diſagreeable to him.

LANDON CARTER.

February 16, 1768.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE,

THAT the commiſſioners appointed by the Honourable the General Court, to ſettle certain accounts and diſputes between the executors of the late Col. *John Champe*, and Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, will meet for that purpoſe, in *Frederickſburg*, on *Tueſday* the 15th day of the enſuing month of *March*.

RUN away from the ſervice of *Jonathan Watſon*, Eſq; at *Williamſburg*, a mulatto boy named JAMES, belonging to Sir *Henry Moore*, Baronet, at *New-York*. He is about 16 years of age, was taken up at *Hampton*, and diſcharged, as he pretends to be free, and is now ſuppoſed to be at *Norfolk*.

Whoever will take up the ſaid boy, and deliver him at *Leiſter's* ferry, in *Charles City*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at his plantation at *Greenwich*, the 1ſt day of *February*, 1768, a likely young negro man named BEN, about 27 years old, near 6 feet high. Carried off with him a pair of leather leggins, and a variety of other cloaths, by trade a farmer and gardener, and is very handy at many other buſineſſes. He is well acquainted with *Carolina* and *Maryland*, and is ſuſpected to be gone to the former. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and conveys him ſafe to the ſubſcriber, at his ſeat in *Glouceſter* county, if taken in *North-Carolina* or *Maryland*, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward; and if taken in *South-Carolina*, FIFTEEN POUNDS; and if taken in this colony, FORTY SHILLINGS.

JOHN FOX.

N. B. The ſaid ſlave is outlawed.

THE commanding officers of the Militia, in the Southern diſtrict, are requeſted to appoint their general muſters upon the following days, at which time they ſhall be waited upon by

Their moſt obedient, and very humble Servant,

COLIN CAMPBELL, Adjutant.

Cheſterfield,	Monday	21ſt.	March.
Cumberland,	Thurſday	24th	ditto.
Amelia,	Monday	28th	ditto.
Brunſwick,	Thurſday	31ſt	ditto.
Dinwiddie,	Monday,	4th	April.
Prince George,	Thurſday	7th	ditto.
Surry,	Monday	11th	ditto.
Suſſex,	Wedneſday	13th	ditto.
Southampton,	Friday	15th	ditto.
Iſle of Wight,	Monday	18th	ditto.
Nanſemond,	Wedneſday	20th	ditto.
Norfolk county,	Monday	25th	ditto.
Norfolk borough,	Wedneſday	27th	ditto.
Princeſs Anne,	Friday	29th	ditto.

TREASURY OFFICE, *Feb.* 24, 1768.

IT having now become more neceſſary than ever, that all arrears due to the Treaſury ſhould be immediately diſcharged, I hope the collectors, or any others indebted, will not conſtrain me to ſue out executions upon the judgments obtained againſt them, or to purſue any other diſagreeable meaſures.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

Imported

In the laſt ſhips, and to be SOLD *at* John Carter's *ſtore in* Williamſburg, *the following goods, viz.*

SAGATHIES, duroys, grandurelle, black, white, and colour'd jeans, black laſting, black ſilk ſattinet, black velverets, black and colour'd jennetts, ſilk Damaſcus, ſilk ginghams, durells for chair bottoms, plain and figured half yard dimothies, yard wide dimothy, Marſeilles quilting, white counterpains, corded dimothy, pleated ſtocks and ſtock tape, nankeen, India dimothy, ſcarlet, Queen's blue and green furniture checks, blue and green flower'd worſted perover for curtains, warpt and ſtriped Hollands, cotton gowns, ſilk and cotton do. ſtarlets, bed-ticking and bed bunts, ſcarlet flannel, ſtriped and white flannel, blue, yellow, and red flower'd ſerges for table covers, St. Jago cloths for do. yellow open canvas, ſilk handkerchiefs, red, purple, and blue cambrick handkerchiefs, Iriſh linen, table cloths and towelling, childrens pack thread ſtays, jet coal necklaces, a large aſſortment of white French bead necklaces and ribbons, cap wire, tortoiſeſhell rings, compleat ſets of China toys, tea ware, large and ſmall fiddles, flat and round ſhirt buttons, red and white tapes, ſilk laces, livery lace chair ſaddle and bed lace, bobbin, womens and girls ſattin bonnets and hats, childrens ſattin caps and feathers, black ſilk net gloves, womens purple and white gloves, boys and girls do. ſilk and worſted breeches pieces, cotton, thread and worſted ſtockings, childrens purple and red ſhoes, blue and green plains, cotton and oznabrigs, Hills bardana drops, pepper, mace, cloves, cinamon, nutmegs, indigo, fig ſtate and powder blue, marble waſh balls, ſhoe-blacking, citron, coffee, double and ſingle refin'd ſugar, ſtarch, raiſins, linſeed oil, nipple glaſs and breaſt pipes, paſſage lanthorns, a variety of tin ware, cheeſe, rum, ſugar and molaſſes, &c. &c.

York, February 22, 1768.

Juſt imported in the Lord Cambden, *Capt.* Johnſtoun, *from* London, *and to be ſold cheap for ready money, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore near the ferry,*

A CHOICE aſſortment of *European* goods, viz. ſuperfine broadcloths; 2d do. German ſerges, duffil, beaver coating, blue Wilton coating, half thicks, kerſey, mill'd plains, Welſh cotton and plains, Kendall do. fine ſcarlet and white flannels, ſtriped do. Dutch blankets, fine camblets, tammics, durants, ſhalloons, fuſtians, fine jeans, duroys, ſerge denim, do. laſting, mourning crapes, bombazeens and galloons, womens callimanco and ſhamoy ſhoes, calf ſkin do. faſhionable ſilk bonnets, mens and womens gloves of various ſorts, Iriſh linens, ſeven eight and yard wide fine ditto, Ruſſia drabs, brown ſeleſias, buckrams, Princeſs linens, checks, cotton Holland, check and printed lawn handkerchiefs, brown rolls, hair brooms, ſcrubbing bruſhes, clamps, hair ſeives, window glaſs of different ſizes, fine writing paper, poſt do. playing cards, white rope, ſail and ſeine twine, catlins, mens and womens worſted hoſe, thread do. mens fine Caſtor hats, felt do. boys fine hats, felt do. large common prayer books, do. double gilt, bound in Morocco, ſpelling books and bibles, ſnaffle, curb, and half check bridles, fine chaiſe bridles with poliſh'd braſs work and bits, bearing reins, and long hand reins, cart ſaddles, beſt Durham muſtard, anchovies, capers, olives, Florence oil, linſeed do. ſoap, candles, powder blue, Spaniſh whiting, dry white lead, yellow oker, verdigreaſe, fine blue and white Nankeen China bowls, do. mugs and enamel'd tea cups and ſaucers, double flint quart and two quart decanters, beer glaſſes, glaſs mugs and ſugar diſhes, brown and white ſtone mugs and cups, milk pans, butter pots, and pipkins of a better ſort, carrying knives, drawing knives, nails and axes of all ſorts and ſizes, &c. &c.

ALLEN JONES.

TAKEN up in *Goochland* county, a ſorrel horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, about 4 feet and a half high, has a blaze in his face, ſome ſaddle ſpots, his hind legs white about half way to his hams, one of his fore hoofs white, a hanging mane and bob tail, branded on the near ſhoulder WB in a piece, but duil, has a middle ſized bell on, and paces a little. Poſted and appraiſed to 41. 10s.

WILLIAM MOSLEY.

To be SOLD *on* Saturday *the 5th of* March *next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber in the city of* Williamſburg,

FIVE feather beds and furniture; ſundry tables and chairs of wild cherry; two looking glaſſes; and ſundry kinds of kitchen furniture. Credit will be allowed for all ſums above twenty ſhillings till the 20th of *June* next, on giving ſufficient ſecurity. Alſo will be ſold, on very reaſonable terms, three good lots and houſes, belonging alſo to the ſubſcriber, and lying near the Capitol, on the road leading from the Capitol to the Capitol Landing; on which are all convenient improvements, and may either of them be entered on immediately. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of them, may know the terms on applying to the ſubſcriber. THOMAS COBBS.

To be SOLD *on* Tueſday *the 22d day of* March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr.* Anderſon Stith, *deceaſed, lying in* King William *county, on* Pamunkey *river, about three miles above* Page's *Warehouſes,*

TWENTY-FIVE choice picked SLAVES, being the remainder of the ſlaves belonging to Mr. *Stith*'s eſtate, (all that were indifferent having been before ſold out) among them is an excellent cook-wench, and ſeveral very good houſe ſervants; the reſt are chiefly fine fellows: Alſo will be ſold the houſhold and kitchen furniture, and the ſtocks of cattle, hogs, horſes and ſheep; two yoke of large oxen, with the carts, ploughs, tools, *&c.* belonging to the eſtate. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and ſecurity to JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

To be SOLD *at the* Rocky Ridge *on* Monday *the 7th of* March.

TWENTY likely *Virginia* SLAVES. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers for one half the purchaſe money, till the 1ſt day of *May* next; and until the 1ſt day of *May* 1769 for the other half, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleaſantly ſituate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Mayſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and two thouſand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be ſold altogether, or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected; it may not be improper, to aſſure the public, that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended; and that we ſhall be ready at all times to receive propoſals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian* (who lives thereon) will ſhew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of truſt made to us, expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiſs to deſire their attention to that circumſtance.

R. R.
J. B.
J. B.

GLOUCESTER, *ſc.*

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Conſtables, and Headboroughs, within his Majeſty's colony and dominion of Virginia, *greeting:*

WHEREAS ROBERT BERNARD, of the county of *Cumberland*, was lately taken on two writs, at the ſuit of THOMAS BOOTH, adminiſtrator of MORDECAI BOOTH, deceaſed, of a plea of treſpaſs upon the caſe, damage £. 40; alſo on a writ of ELIZABETH BOOTH, widow, of a plea of treſpaſs upon the caſe, damage £. 90; and forasmuch as it has been duly proved before me, that the ſaid ROBERT BERNARD has eſcaped out of the cuſtody of the ſheriff, and is now going at large, I do therefore, in his Majeſty's name, command you and every of you, in your reſpective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid ROBERT BERNARD, and him to convey to the priſon where debtors are uſually kept, in the county where he ſhall be retaken, and deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and I charge you the ſheriff or keeper of the ſaid priſon, to receive into your cuſtody the body of the ſaid ROBERT BERNARD, for the debt and coſt aforeſaid, or until he ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided. Given under my hand and ſeal this 7th day of *January*, 1768. THOMAS SMITH. ●

TAKEN up in *Mecklenburg* county, on *Roanoke* river, a ſmall black mare, about ſeven years old, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder 8. Poſted and appraiſed to 5 l.

ROBERT GOODE.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 16, 1768.

Juſt imported,

In the SHIP LORD CAMBDEN, *Capt.* JOHNSTOUN,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, by wholeſale and retail, at a low advance, for ready money.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

February 16, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 500 acres, lying upon *Hoſken*'s creek, in *Eſſex* county, and within two miles of *Hobb's Hole*, about 50 acres of this tract is valuable marſh; a large ſtock of cattle may be raiſed on this plantation, and may eaſily be ſold when the owner wants to diſpoſe of them, as there is commonly either ſhips, or other veſſels lying at *Hobb's Hole*, who have their proviſions frequently brought from places at a greater diſtance. Any perſon, upon applying to the ſubſcriber who lives in the neighbourhood, may be ſhewn the land. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer till *March* 1769, on giving bond with good ſecurity. JAMES DYCKE.

CHOWAN County, *N. C. Feb.* 10, 1768.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,

THE HORSE formerly called *Axſom*'s COLT, but now SILVER HEELS, ſuppoſed to be as fine a horſe as any in *Virginia*. The price is a PISTOLE for a leap, 2 piſtoles the ſeaſon, or three piſtoles to inſure. Thoſe who are pleaſed to ſend mares, may depend on being well uſed.

JAMES MERONEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 16, 1768.

I TAKE this method to inform the public, that I have very commodious lodgings to let for a dozen gentlemen, and their ſervants, with ſtables and proviſions for their horſes, and ſhall be much obliged to thoſe who will favour me with their company.

GRISSEL HAY.

February 16, 1768.

The FAMOUS DAPPLE GREY HORSE,

STERLING,

WILL ſtand to COVER this SEASON at Mr. ROBERT HUNNICUTT's in *Surry* county, at 20s. the LEAP, or 3l. the ſeaſon; the money to be paid to the keeper, on or before the firſt Day of *October* next, or pay intereſt for the money, if further credit. All mares to be taken away when notice ſhall be given, that they are done with the horſe, or pay to the keeper 1s. 6d. for the firſt week, and 2s. 6d. for every week after. There is good paſturage, and every thing neceſſary for the reception and keeping of mares.

WILLIAM EVANS.

N. *B.* I will not be accountable for any mares that may get away; yet, if they do, I will do my endeavour to get them again for the owners.

THIS is a true copy of STERLING's pedigree, given by Mr. SIMPSON of LONDON, of whom I purchaſed the horſe, according to regiſter. STERLING, now riſing two years old, was got by the BELLSIZE ARABIAN, (which horſe I offered fifteen hundred guineas for, at his landing in ENGLAND, but was refuſed; afterwards he was lent to our company to breed from) out of my ſnake mare; ſhe was got by BOWS's *Snake*; SNAKE was got by the *Leiceſter* TURK, out of the Duke of *Cumberland's Cato*'s dam; her dam by Mr. HODGSON's horſe; her grandam by NEPHEWSON, out of Mr. SHIRLEY's famous old mare; ſhe was bred by Mr. CROFTS at *Raby* in *Yorkſhire*, and ſold to the Duke of *Cleveland*.

J. SIMPSON.

Nov. 24, 1764.

January 22, 1768.

STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, a ſorrel horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, has a blaze in his face, a ſhort mane and tail, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock thus ●. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, ſhall receive ten ſhillings reward.

JAMES TAYLOR.

CHARLES CITY, *Feb.* 3, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th of *October* laſt, a likely VIRGINIA born negro fellow named CHARLES, taken from Mrs. ELIZABETH HUDSON to ſatisfy public taxes. The ſaid negro is ſuppoſed to be either lurking about Mr. WILLIAM HUDSON's, in DINWIDDIE county, or CURLE's, in HENRICO county, as he has relations at both places, Whoever will bring the ſaid negro to me, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All perſons are hereby forewarned from entertaining the ſaid negro, as they may depend on being dealt with according to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

WILLIAM GREGORY, D. S.

To be SOLD *at public* AUCTION, *on* Wedneſday *the 9th of* March, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon STERLING THORNTON lately dwelt, near *Peterſburg*.

At the ſame place and time, will be SOLD

ABOUT

25 SLAVES.

CREDIT till the firſt of *October*, giving ſecurity to the executors of *Peter Randolph*, Eſq;

Maryland, Jan. 22, 1768.

PRINCE-GEORGE's county RACES.

ON *Wedneſday* the 4th of *May* next, will be run for, over the courſe near *Upper Marlborough*, a ſubſcription purſe of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS currency, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, riſing 4 years old to carry 8 ſtone (bridle and ſaddle included) if five years old, 8 ſtone 10 pounds, if ſix, 9 ſtone 6 pounds, and if aged, 10 ſtone.

On the day following, will be run for, on the ſame terms, a purſe of twenty five pounds currency, the winning horſe, the preceding day, excepted:——To run for the purſes agreeable to the King's plate articles.——Start preciſely at 2 o'clock each day, and enter with Mr. *Benjamin Brookes* on *Monday* the ſecond, when each party muſt name and produce a certificate of the age of what he propoſes to ſtart.——Each jockey to appear with a neat waiſtcoat, cap and half boots. A horſe winning two clear heats, ſhall not be obliged to ſtart a third. Any jockey detected in unfair behaviour, ſhall be deemed diſtanced——Non ſubſcribers to pay five pounds entrance for the firſt day, and twenty five ſhillings for the ſecond——Subſcribers three pounds for the firſt day, and fifteen ſhillings for the ſecond.

Judges will be appointed, to determine all diſputes, and the money to be paid as ſoon as they ſhall pronounce their deciſion.

N. B. On Tueſday the third, a match will be run over the courſe, for 50 guineas

JAMES-TOWN, *Feb.* 1, 1768.

TAKEN up in *James City* county, an iron grey mare, about 13 hands and an inch high, neither docked or branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 61. 10s.

EMANUEL TAYLOR.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol the 5th Day of* November, 1767,

William Mountjoy, *Plaintiff*, *againſt* John Knox, Patrick *and* William Bogle, Collin Dunlop, Gavin Lawſon *and* John Walhington, *Defendants*, } In Chancery.

THE defendants *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order and decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient, to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, to the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of the ſaid effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter direct: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively; and be publiſhed immediately after divine ſervice on ſome Lord's day in the church of the pariſh of *Hanover*, in the county of *King George*; and poſted up at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

2m. BEN: WALLER, C. G. C.

FOR SALE,

PIG, BAR, and CAST IRON, on reaſonable terms, juſt below *Newpoſt*, on *Rappahannock* river.

WANTED,

A quantity of CORN, for which either of the above articles may be had, on receipt of the corn, caſh at the *June Oyer*, or ſuch bills of exchange, or bills of lading for iron ſhipped, as I ſhall receive.

About *April* will be wanted, a large, ſtrong, tight VESSEL, fit for the bay, well found, with good anchors, cables, ſails, *&c.* and a good navigator, as no delays can be admitted of on account of the immediate want of the ore to melt this ſpring and ſummer.

A large quantity of OYSTERSHELLS wanted, for which ready money, dry goods, or iron, may be had.

The greateſt punctuality may be depended on, as I am impowered by the articles entered into with the Honourable PRESLY THORNTON, Eſq; and Mr. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, of *Somerſet*, to cover all my engagements prior to the payment of any debt. Therefore I ſhall expect punctuality with all thoſe I ſhall have any concerns with. JOHN HOLLADAY.

Charles City, September 28, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Dan* river, near *Boyd*'s ford, containing 1010 acres, about 500 of which is very fine low ground. Alſo, one other tract, on *Baniſter* river, containing about 1300 acres; five hundred of this is fine low ground, and the high land extremely good; both theſe plantations are in excellent order for cropping, with fifteen hands each. Alſo, one other tract, of about 1600 acres, in *Brunſwick* county, near *Sweed*'s bridge; this is fine lively land, about 30 miles from *Bolling's Point*, has good buildings on it, and is in good order for cropping. On the above plantations, are large ſtocks, and about ſixty negroes; the whole or any part of which will be ſold. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value £.	rents £.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, 5 lots at 12 years purchaſe,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April* 1768. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber, MANN PAGE.

THE executors having been diſappointed in the SALE of the LANDS belonging to the late Col. *Charles Carter*, of *King George* (according to act of aſſembly impowering them) at Mr. *Neavill*'s ordinary, on the 15th of *September*, as before advertiſed, give notice, that they are at all times ready to treat with any perſon for any part of thoſe Lands, *to wit*, Fourteen thouſand acres of valuable high and low grounds, in *Prince William* and *Fauquier* counties, on *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, which are already laid off in lots; within 25 or 30 miles of public navigation, both on *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock* rivers, abounding in fine ſtreams for mills, and timber very ſufficient for all kinds of plantation uſe.

LANDON CARTER,
tf CHARLES CARTER.

To be SOLD, on twelve Months Credit,

ABOUT Twenty Thouſand Acres of Land, in the County of *Amherſt*. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the Executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in the County of *Amherſt*) or to the Subſcriber.

LUNSFORD LOMAX, jun.

N. B. An indiſputable Title will be made, and the Land laid off in Lots, as may ſuit the Purchaſers.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, on the main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s6 *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3s. the Firſt Week, and 2s. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.